FEDERAL REGION 9

REGIONAL CONTINGENCY PLAN

Region IX Regional Response Team Website http://www.uscg.mil/d11/m/rrt9web

To Report Spills of Any Kind Call:

National Response Center (800) 424-8802 (24 Hours)

US EPA Emergency Response Duty Officer: (800) 300-2193

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9
Superfund Division
Regional Response Center

US Coast Guard Emergency Response Duty Officer: (510) 437-3700

United States Coast Guard
PACAREA/Eleventh Coast Guard District Command Center



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releasing injured wildlife. Plans for the provision of such capabilities shall ensure that there is no interference with other OSC removal operations.

- (G) Identify appropriate federal and state agency contacts and alternates responsible for coordination of fish and wildlife rescue and rehabilitation and protection of sensitive environments; identify and provide for required fish and wildlife handling and rehabilitation permits necessary under federal and state laws; and provide guidance on the implementation of law enforcement requirements included under current federal and state laws and corresponding regulations. Requirements include, but are not limited to procedures regarding the capture, transport, rehabilitation, and release of wildlife exposed to or threatened by oil, and disposal of contaminated carcasses of wildlife.
- (H) Identify and secure the means for providing, if needed, the minimum required OSHA and EPA training for volunteers, including those who assist with injured wildlife.
- (I) Define the requirements for evaluating the compatibility between this annex and non-federal response plans (including those of vessels, facilities, and pipelines) on issues affecting fish and wildlife, their habitat, and sensitive environments.

1005.02.2(c) Inland Zone ACP Revision Schedule

Inland Zone Area Plans will be revised as needed and revisited at least once every three years.

1005.03 Pre-Approved Response Policies: Coastal Zone

It is the policy of the Region IX RRT that applied response technologies (ART) are an integral part of spill response and ought to be available and utilized, as appropriate, in a timely and efficient manner. In order for dispersants and in-situ burning to be effective in addressing marine oil spills, response must be rapid and decision-making must reflect this need. To address this concern, the RRT has established pre-approval zones and policies for the use of dispersants and in-situ burning. The FOSC, in coordination with the Unified Command, will determine if use of these response technologies meet the pre-approval criteria established for Region 9. For the RRT-IX Dispersant Use Plan, see Appendix XIII, and for the In-Situ Burning checklists, see Appendix XIII.

1006 DRILLS AND EXERCISE PROGRAMS

1006.01 Federal Programs and Requirements

1006.01.1 National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP)

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish a workable exercise program which meets the intent of section 4202(a) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90), amending section 311 (j) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA), by adding a new subsection (6) and a new subsection (7) for spill response preparedness [33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)].

The PREP was developed to provide a mechanism for compliance with the exercise requirements, while being economically feasible for the government and oil industry to adopt and sustain. The PREP is a unified federal effort and satisfies the exercise requirements of the Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) Office of Pipeline Safety, and the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Completion of the PREP exercises will satisfy all OPA 90 mandated federal oil pollution response exercise requirements.

PREP addresses the exercise requirements for oil pollution response. There are additional industry planning and exercise requirements contained in other federal statutes, which are not addressed in the PREP Guidelines. The PREP represents the minimum guidelines for ensuring adequate response preparedness. If personnel within an organization believe additional exercises or an expansion of the scope of the PREP exercises are warranted to ensure enhanced preparedness, they are highly encouraged to conduct these exercises.

The PREP exercises should be viewed as an opportunity for continuous improvement of the response plans and the response system. Plan holders are responsible for addressing any issues that arise from evaluation of the exercises and for making changes to the response plans necessary to ensure the highest level of preparedness.

1006.01.1(a) Participation in PREP(a)

Plan holders are required to meet the pollution response exercise requirements mandated by the federal agency with regulatory oversight for the specific type of industry involved (e.g., vessels, marine transportation-related facilities, onshore and certain offshore non transportation-related facilities, pipelines, offshore facilities). The PREP satisfies these requirements. **The PREP is a voluntary program**. Plan holders are not required to follow the PREP guidelines and, if they choose not to, may develop their own exercise program that complies with the regulatory exercise requirements. The PREP guidelines can be found online at http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/download/PREP/PREP GLNS Aug 02.pdf.

Applicability

The PREP is applicable to all industry response plan holders who elect to follow these guidelines.

Industry plan holders electing not to adopt the PREP as their exercise program will be responsible for developing and documenting an exercise program that satisfies the appropriate federal oversight agency. If an industry plan holder has developed one response plan that covers a fleet of vessels or regional operations of offshore platforms, this plan holder would only be required to conduct one "set" of exercises for the plan, with the exception of the qualified individual notification exercises and the emergency procedures exercises, which are required for all manned vessels and unmanned barges (as specified in 33 CFR155.101 5).

1006.01.1(b) Participation in PREP(b)

The Eleventh Coast Guard District coordinates the NPREP program for the Region 9 Coastal Zone. The Coast Guard Eleventh District's NPREP coordinator can be reached at 510-437-2794/2940. USEPA Headquarters coordinates the NPREP program for the Inland Zone and can be reached at 202-564-1970.

For detailed information on the NPREP for both the coastal and inland zones, the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (NPREP) handbook can be found online at: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/msprep.pdf.

A three year NPREP Schedule for both the coastal and inland zones can be found on the National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) Webpage at: http://www.uscg.mil/hq/nsfweb/nsfcc/prep/prepexerciseske05.html

1006.01.2 Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program

The Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) is both doctrine and policy for designing, developing, conducting and evaluating exercises. HSEEP is a threat- and performance-based exercise program that includes a cycle, mix and range of exercise activities of varying degrees of complexity and interaction. HSEEP includes a series of four reference manuals to help states and local jurisdictions establish exercise programs and design, develop, conduct, and evaluate exercises:

Volume I: Overview and Doctrine (Revised) (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/HSEEPv1.pdf) provides requirements and guidance for the establishment and maintenance of an exercise and evaluation program.

Volume II: Exercise Evaluation and Improvement offers proven methodology for evaluating homeland security exercises and implementing an improvement program.

Volume III: Exercise Program Management and Exercise Planning Process (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/HSEEPv2.pdf) helps planners establish an exercise program and outlines a standardized design, development, conduct, and evaluation process adaptable to any type of exercise.

Volume IV: Sample Exercise Documents and Formats (http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/HSEEPv4.pdf)* provides sample exercise materials referenced in HSEEP Volumes I–III. These materials (i.e., planning documents, presentations, etc.) are only available through the ODP Secure Portal (https://odp.esportals.com/) To gain access to the ODP Secure Portal, please call 1-800-368-6498.

1006.01.3 TOPOFF

1006.01.3(a) Background

After 1995 Tokyo subway sarin gas attack, U.S. Congress in 1998 concluded that America's top officials should receive better training to respond to incidents involving Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). As a result of this decision, Congress mandated the Department of State and Department of Justice to

conduct a series of role-playing exercises involving Federal, state, and local top officials who would direct crisis and consequence management response to an actual WMD incident. The outcome was TOPOFF (Top Officials), a national-level, multi-agency, multi-jurisdictional, "real- time", limited-notice WMD response exercise. TOPOFF involves law enforcement, first responders, and other governmental and non-governmental officials.

In 1997, the TOPOFF Exercise Planning Conference was held and brought together over 100 state and local emergency response planners and practitioners from across the country to identify objectives of the exercise. The conference was hosted by FEMA and DOJ.

A copy of the Conference Report can found at http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/docs/part2.doc

1006.01.3(b) Exercises

To this date, three TOPOFF exercises were held. Exercise TOPOFF 1 was held in May 2000 in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Denver, Colorado, and Washington D.C.. It was a "no-notice" national exercise mandated by Congress to assess the nation's crisis and consequence management capability. The exercise was cosponsored by FEMA and DOJ to exercise the plans, procedures, systems, and facilities through Federal, state, and local responses to geographically-dispersed terrorist threats and acts. The After Action Report can be found at

http://www.mipt.org/pdf/TOPOFF2AfterActionRpt.pdf

Exercise TOPOFF 2 was held in May 2002 and was an international exercise to identify vulnerabilities in nation's domestic incident management capability involving Canada and 25 Federal, state, and local U.S. agencies. Participating cities were Seattle, Washington and Chicago, Illinois. It was congressionallymandated, "open" exercise where participants were introduced to the exercise scenario. TOPOFF 2002 was the largest and most comprehensive terrorism response exercise ever conducted. It was the first national exercise involving newly formed Department of Homeland Security (DHS). The After Action Report can be found at http://www.mipt.org/pdf/TOPOFF2AfterActionRpt.pdf Exercise TOPOFF 3 was held in April 2005. It was the first time that the National Incident Management System and National Response Plan were employed. The exercise was centered in New London, Connecticut, Union and Middlesex Counties in New Jersey, and included both Canada and the United Kingdom in the process. About 275 federal departments and agencies, state and local organizations from the government and private sector, as well as the first responder community were involved. It was the largest, most complex, comprehensive and dynamic counterterrorism exercise conducted in the United States to date.

1006.01.4 Regional Lead Exercises

1006.01.4(a) CERP TBD

1006.02 State Programs and Requirements

1006.02.1 Arizona TBD

1006.02.2 California

The Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES) pursuant to Government Code §8574.20 is required to develop and manage the California Hazardous Substances Incident Response Training and Education Program. This program provides approved classes in hazardous substance response and to certify students who complete the courses. Title 19, Sections 2510-2560) of the California Code of Regulations were developed to implement the program. California's certified training program meets or exceeds the federal training requirements.

The California Specialized Training Institute (CSTI), as the training organization of OES, provides certified training for hazardous materials response and includes training in the following areas:

- the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS);
- National Incident Management System (NIMS);
- First Responder Awareness and Operations;
- Hazardous Materials Specialist and Technician;
- Incident Command;
- Safety Officer;
- Train the Trainer; and,
- Executive Management.

Specialized courses in radiological response, decontamination, rail cars and cargo tanks, clandestine drug labs, response to terrorist incidents involving nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and criminal investigation of environmental crimes are also provided.

For more information regarding these programs, please refer to the following website: www.oes.ca.gov

1006.02.2(a) Marine

The Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act of 1990 required the establishment of a comprehensive drills and exercises for all marine oil facilities and vessel owner/operators conducting business within the State. Currently, the Office of Spill Prevention and Response (OSPR) administers and tracks two closely related drill and exercise programs designed to ensure that owner/operators as well as oil spill response organizations (OSROs) maintain adequate capabilities to respond to oil

spills. These drill programs are designed to test individual owner/operator's spill management organization and OSROs' on-water recovery and shoreline protection capabilities.

Owner/Operator Drills.

requires California Government Code Section 8670.29(a) all owner/operators of marine facilities, small fueling facilities, mobile transfer units, tank vessels and non-tank vessels or vessels caring oil as a secondary cargo, before operating in the marine waters of the State, to prepare and implement an oil spill contingency plan. Once the Contingency Plan is in place, the Administrator of the OSPR may make inspections and require drills of any oil spill contingency plan, pursuant to government codes section 8670.31. Drills may be designed to exercise part or all of the contingency plan, though each entire plan must be exercised every three years, pursuant to Section 820.01(a) of the California Code of Regulations. These required drills may be either announced or unannounced. Drills are evaluated by the OSPR who also assist in the drill design and participate in the drill process. State drill requirements for owner/operators presently do not apply to operations in none-marine waters.

OSRO Drills and Exercises:

Pursuant to Government Code Section 8670.56.6(j)(1), and OSROs must be rated by OSPR as to the type of response services they can provide for response to an oil spill in the marine environment. Ratings reflects the OSROs ability to deliver and deploy equipment and are only granted by Geographic Regions for booming, on-water recovery and storage, and shore line protection. As outline in Section 819.03(b)(5) of the California Code of Regulations, OSROs are subject to both announced and unannounced equipment deployment drills to verify their ability to provide services identified in their rating All OSROs must submit their drill schedules to OSPR and provide exact drill dates 30 calendar days prior to the exercise.

All rated OSROs are subject to one unannounced drills per year, conducted by the OSPR, in each Area Committee Area in which they have been rated. Unannounced drills are conducted to verify the ability of the OSRO to respond with the equipment and personnel identified in their rating application. Unannounced drills are designed to verify the first 24 hrs of a response In addition, OSROs providing shoreline protection will be subject to one unannounced drill a year that test their ability to provide shoreline protection (CCR819.03(b)(5)(B).

For more information on marine oil spill drills and exercises program for the State of California, please refer to the following web-site: www.dfg.ca.gov/ospr

1006.02.2(b) Inland

Within the inland environment, the State of California provides for the drilling and exercising of the State Emergency Plan and the Nuclear Power Plan.

- Golden Guardian: Exercised the State Emergency Plan and its annexes in a yearly statewide drill. For more information on this program, please refer to the following web-site: www.oes.ca.gov
- Nuclear Power Plan Yearly Exercise for more information on this program, please refer to the following web-site: www.dhs.ca.gov.

1006.02.3 Nevada TBD

1006.03 Lessons Learned

Following an exercise, area committees should gather their actual response and response exercise findings (shortfalls, etc) and incorporate them into their ACPs in an effort to improve response preparedness. The Coast Guard has developed **CG-SAILS**, an online program to help Coast Guard FOSCs capture lessons learned from exercises and actual responses. This Coast Guard intranet based program can be accessed at http://www.cgsails.uscg.mil/default.htm. The program is available only through Coast Guard server accounts.

1007 APPLIED RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES (ART-FOR OIL SPILLS)

1007.01 Policy

The NCP requires that all applied response technologies be approved by the RRT prior to their use in spill response and States, including California, have additional requirements for ART use within their jurisdiction. It is the policy of the Region IX RRT that applied response technologies (ART) are an integral part of spill response and ought to be available and utilized, as appropriate, in a timely and efficient manner. The use of applied response countermeasures - dispersants, *insitu* burning, and other oil spill cleanup agents (OSCAs) - shall be considered when the environmental benefit of ART use outweighs any adverse effects. Use of dispersants should be a primary consideration for any large off-shore discharges of oil, especially in circumstances in which open water skimming operations may be difficult or where open water recovery could not occur before the oil impacted any of the environmentally sensitive areas located offshore, such as seal rookeries or nesting bird colonies. The use of ARTs other than preapproved use of dispersants and *in-situ* burning are governed by the Incident-Specific RRT approval process, and is accomplished on a case-by-case basis at the time of a spill. Sinking agents are specifically